# THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1864. NO. 204.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Daily paper, | 1 month | $5 00 |
| " | 2 months | 10 00 |
| " | 6 months | 25 00 |
| Weekly paper, | 3 months | 6 00 |
| " | 6 months | 10 00 |

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

## DAILY PROGRESS.

### FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1864.

### SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Eastern opens daily at | 7 A M |
| Northern, via R & G R R daily at | 1 P M |
| " " N C R R " " | 11 A M |
| Western, " " " | 11 A M |
| Augusta, " " " | 11 A M |
| Fayetteville, " " | 9 A M |
| Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at | 12 M |
| Carthage, Thursdays at | 11 A M |
| Summerville, Wednesdays at | 5 P M |
| Louisburg, " at | 12 M |
| Roxboro', " at | 12 M |
| Eastern closes daily at | 9 A M |
| Northern, via R & G R R, at | 9 A M |
| " " N C R R, at | 9 P M |
| Western, " " at | 9 P M |
| Augusta, " " at | 9 P M |
| Fayetteville, at | 12 ½ P M |
| Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at | 2 P M |
| Carthage, Wednesdays. at | 6 A M |
| Summerville, Thursdays at | 9 A M |
| Louisburg, Wednesdays at | 1 P M |
| Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at | 1 P M |

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[[illegible] REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861 by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

We received nothing by telegraph up to the time of going to press.

### LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

New York and Washington papers of the 29th and 30th furnish late news. The following summary is all that we find of importance:

THE FIGHTING AROUND RICHMOND—GRANT'S OFFICIAL REPORT—THE FORCES ENGAGED—HOW GRANT HAS FAILED.

The Yankee papers and Stanton verify our predictions that a "reconnoissance in force" would be their report of the bloody defeat on Thursday. Stanton telegraphs that, "the purpose being accomplished the troops were withdrawn from the advanced positions to which they had been pushed to one nearer to their line of former occupation." Considerably nearer, we should say. Below are Grant's dispatches. The idea of his halting a grand assault to take the Southside road to wait for the Confederates to make an attack is decidedly good:

CITY POINT, October 27 - 9 P. M.

*To Hon. Edwin Stanton, Secretary of War:*

I have just returned from the crossing of the Boydton plankroad with Hatcher's creek. Our line now extends from its former left to Armstrong's mill, thence by the south bank of Hatcher's creek to the point above named. At every point the enemy was found entrenched and his works manned. No attack was made during the day further than to drive pickets and cavalry inside the main work. Our casualties have been light; probably less than two hundred. The same is probably true of the enemy. We captured, however, seven loaded teams on their way from Stony creek to the enemy, about a dozen beef cattle, a traveling forge and seventy-five to one hundred prisoners.

On our right, Butler extended around well towards the Yorktown road, without finding a point unguarded.

I shall keep our troops out where they are until toward noon to-morrow in hope of inviting an attack. U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen'l.

CITY POINT, October 28.

*To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

The attack on General Hancock, now that a report has been received, proves to be a decided success. He repulsed the enemy and remained in his position, holding possession of the field until midnight, when he commenced withdrawing. Orders had been given for the withdrawal of the Second corps before the attack was made. We lost no prisoners except the usual stragglers, who are always pickep up.

Our captures for the day foot up nine hundred and ten.

The rebel General is reported killed.

General Meade, in his report, says: "I am induced to believe the success of the operations, which was most decided, was mainly due to the personal exertions of Major-General Hancock and the conspicuous gallantry of Brigadier-General Eagan. U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen'l.

What was the real object of Grant's movement may be gather from the following letter to the New York *Tribune*, written on the morning it commenced:

This morning the entire army is in motion, with six days' rations and ammunition for any emergency. The movement is a left flank; and on the extreme left, Gregg's cavalry is swinging around toward the Southside railroad and the Appomattox, their bright banners mingling beautifully with the autumn-tinged woods through which they pass. Then comes the Ninth corps, in martial array, the First division lapping the cavalry, with rattling artillery, and the other divisions extending to the Fifth corps, upon the third and right division of which, as upon a pivot, the revolving line is turning, while the two divisions of the Second corps are keeping time with the movement as a reserve.

The immediate objective point of the movement is the Southside railroad and the Appomattox river, in a circle of existing fortified line.—Our line being once extended to the Appomattox river, with this natural barrier between ours and the main rebel army, it will be a very easy matter, as will be seen by reference to the map, to keep the Danville railroad, on the south side of the Appomattox, constantly cut by cavalry raids. It is impossible to foresee at what point the movement will stop, but I do not think that the plan is to extend the movement, particularly at this time, further than to the Southside road. Then the Danville railroad, south of the Appomattox, will naturally be the next objective point of attack.

A letter in the Washington *Chronicle*, giving a long account of the first part of the fighting on the south side, says:

The long-looked for and talked-of advance of the armies operating against Richmond has at last taken place. Yesterday the final preparations were completed by the withdrawal of the greater part of the army of the Potomac from the trenches, and massing it in the rear, ready for the move. The first division of the Second corps with part of the Fifth and Ninth corps, held the entire line from the Appomattox, on the right, to some three miles west of the Weldon road, on the left.

All wagons, baggage, etc., were sent to the rear at City Point.

At 2 o'clock this morning, General Hancock, with the Second and Third divisions of his corps, moved along the Vaughn road, running southwest, and, after crossing Hatcher's run, found the rebels entrenched in newly made works. He at once charged them on the flank, and drove the enemy out and took some twenty prisoners, mostly cavalry, among them was Major Venable, an acting adjutant, but on what general's staff he could not tell. The Fifth corps took the Squirrel Level road, and found the enemy posted at its junction with the Duncan road, which runs north from the Vaughn road to the Boydton road. From this they were driven by our skirmishers with some loss, the First division having about forty wounded in the affair. The Third division of this corps took the advance, and crossing Hatcher's run, connected with the Second corps. Meantime, General Hancock advanced along a by-road, driving the enemy before him till he reached the Boydton plankroad, where the column halted and formed in line of battle on the farm of Mrs. Butler; the left reaching some distance west of the road, and the right extending to a thick woods on the right. The Fifth corps had also formed and advanced through the woods two miles, but the left of the line failed to connect with the right of the Second.

The enemy fell back as we advanced until the line reached Hatcher's run again, when the rebels were found behind strong entrenchments; and brisk firing ensued, but without much loss to either side.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy, taking advantage of the break in the line between the Second and Fifth corps, massed Anderson's division, of Hill's corps, and charged the right wing of the Second corps which gave way, and fell back a short distance, but, being reinforced, charged and checked the enemy's advance and captured a number of prisoners. Our loss in the affair is not known, but it is not believed to be heavy. A few minutes after, the enemy's cavalry, which had been cut off on the Boydton road, made an attack on Gregg's division, directly in the rear of the Second corps, and for a time quite a sharp skirmish was kept up.—General Gregg dismounted some of his men, and finally drove them off. In the charge made on the Second corps, two guns were said to have been taken by the enemy, but were subsequently recaptured. Fighting continued on this part of the line until after dark, when a heavy rain storm set in, putting an end to fighting for the day.

The Ninth corps occupied the right of the advance, but did not gain much ground, the object being to allow the left to get fairly around on the Boydton plankroad before the right advanced. The colored division of the Ninth corps had some skirmishing with the enemy, but nothing approaching a fight. They lost a few wounded.

Gregg's cavalry had a sharp fight with the rebels in the afternoon, when they attacked the rear of his column. He charged and drove them back, capturing a number of prisoners and eight or ten wagons loaded with supplies, together with horses, mules, etc. The troops that occupied the country over which we passed to-day, were Boteler's and Young's divisions of South Carolina and Georgia troops, with part of Wilcox's brigade.

The left wing gained about fifteen miles of country to-day, and is now in a position to attack the enemy's troops on the flank. General Warren had a narrow escape while riding along the line to-day, a ball grazing his cheek and making a slight wound.

OCTOBER 28, 7½ A. M.—The number of prisoners taken yesterday is about three hundred.

Late last evening some rebel cavalry captured three or four ambulances, belonging to the Fifth corps, which got on the wrong road.

The New York *World*, commenting on the general failure of Grant's advance, says:

It is no longer a secret that the rebels have again thwarted Gen. Grant's movement for the capture of Richmond. His intention was to have accumulated a vast army of three or four hundred thousand men, with a view to invest Richmond on every side. After the fall of Atlanta it is supposed he could spare fifty or sixty thousand troops from the West, and take all the conscripts to be added to the Army of the Potomac and of the James. But the invasion of Missouri by Price and the menacing of St Louis, the attack of Hood upon Sherman's rear and the activity of guerillas and rebel raiding parties throughout Tennessee and Kentucky, and last of all, the wonderful vitality of the rebel armies in the Shenandoah, have prevented the concentration of troops in Grant's army to be effective in time for the Presidential election.

A large part of this army is composed of raw recruits, and Gen. Grant is supposed to be unwilling to force them against the strong defences of Richmond, while he would not have hesitated had he a sufficient number of Sheridan's or Sherman's veterans. The theory is that, in all probability, the campaign against Richmond will be postponed until next May; that another draft for three hundred thousand men may be made after the election, which draft will be a real one, and all the men will be secured and incorporated in the armies during the coming winter. With these the Administration hope to carry all the important points of the South.

There is now no harm in stating that at least two army corps, under Gen. Sheridan were on the way to the Army of the Potomac, when they were recalled to beat back Longstreet's forces in the Valley. While the rebel army has been defeated, Lee's strategy has won a strategic victory in the postponement of the campaign.

GEN. TAYLOR.—Noticing the report that Gen. Taylor was attached to the army of Tennessee, the Selma *Mississippian* of Monday says: As it might be detrimental to the cause that such report continue in circulation, we will state that Gen. Taylor is still in this city and it will probably be news to him that he is on the road and crossing the Tennessee.

Much sensation is now caused in San Francisco on account of the Chinese temples there. This is the only Christian city in the world where idolatrous worship is openly carried on.

### WILMINGTON MARKET.

Nov. 2, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—Are brought to market sparingly, and stock light. There is a moderate demand for butchering purposes, and prices on the hoof range from $2 75 to $3 per lb. for net meat as in the quality.

BACON—Is scarce and in demand. Sells from carts at $6 to 7 per lb.

BEESWAX—$4 to 5 per lb.

BUTTER—Market bare. We quote at $12 to 14 per lb.

COTTON—The market has been unsettled during the week, and no sales of consequence have taken place. We quote nominally at $1 50 for uncompressed and 1 75 per lb for compressed.

CORN—$20 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Retails from the granaries at $25 per bushel.

COPPERAS—Retails at $4 to 5 per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $5 to 5 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—None of consequence coming in, and the market is almost bare. We quote in the small way from store at $300 per bbl for superfine.

FORAGE—Fodder $15 to 20; and shucks $8 to 10 and hay $15 per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Green $2, and dry 4 50 to 5 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole $23, and upper $8 per lb.

LARD—By the bbl., $5 50 to 6 per lb.

NAILS—Sell by the keg at $2 50 to 3 per lb.

PEAS—Cow sell at $20 per bushel.

POTATOES—Irish $25 to $30, and Sweet $16 to $20 per bushel.

POULTRY—Chickens $5 to $7, and grown fowls $8 to 9 each.

RICE—Market almost bare. Clean 56 to 75 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—Sound made is slow of sale at $30 to 35 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl, $7 to 12 per lb according to quality.

SYRUP—Sorghum $15 to 16 per gallon.

SHEETING—Fayetteville Factory, $3 62½ per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nominal at $5 to 6 per gallon.

TALLOW—$4 to 4 50 per lb.

YARN—By the bale, $35 per bunch.

WOOD—Is in demand and scarcely any coming to market. We quote sales during the week by the boat load at $80 to 85 for pine and $85 ash, and $100 cord for oak.

### MONEY MARKET.

We have no change to report in the market for the week just ended, and but little business has been done.—We give the following as the buying quotations of the brokers:

Four per cent. Certificates, $60.

7.30 Notes $65.

Confederat Bonds range from $100 to 120, according to date.

Bank Notes—North Carolina $3 to 4 50, Georgia 2 50 to 3; Virginia and South Carolina 2 50 to 2 75 for one.

Gold $25; Silver 23 to 24; Sterling bills 25 for one.

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SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA, } *Lenoir County.*

J. F. HARTSFIELD } vs. WM. F. LOFTIN.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, LEVIED ON THE DEfendant's land, lying on the South side of Neuse River.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, notifying the defendant that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's account.

Witness, JUSTUS KINSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

Issued 1st day of November, 1864.

Nov 1-d1t&w6w JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

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SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA, } *Lenoir County.*

M. E. F. WOODLEY } vs. WM. F. LOFTIN.

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Issued 1st day of November, 1864.

Nov 1-d1t&w6w JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

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DOORKEEPERSHIP OF THE COMMONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCes himself as a candidate for the office of principal Doorkeeper of the House of Commons of North Carolina, at the ensuing session of the Legislature. If elected I will spare no pains nor efforts to serve the House of Commons acceptably and faithfully. I have been in the service, was wounded, and am now detailed for light work.

Sept 23-tf MERRILL P. BECK.

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SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA, } *Lenoir County.*

JAMES P. BRYAN } vs. WM. F. LOFTIN.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, LEVIED ON THE DEfendant's land, lying on the South side of Neuse River.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, notifying the defendant that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's account.

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Nov 1-d1t&w6w JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

CONCENTRATED LEY.

48 DOZEN CONCENTRATED LYE.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Nov 3-2t Commission Merchants.

Snuff, Snuff!

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE—
Celebrated CAROLINE BELLE
Celebrated RIDDLE & McILWAIN
The glorious "OLD AUNT NANCY"
—AND—
SOUTHERN STAR SNUFFS.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Nov 3-2t Commission Merchants.

Handsaw Files.

30 DOZEN HANDSAW FILES, 3 a 4½ INCH.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Nov 3-2t Commission Merchants.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

Oct 12-tf

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorally, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.

Sept 30-tf

PRINTING!

THE "DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bank Notes.
N. C. Treasury Notes.
Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
*BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,*
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

TO BOYS.

THREE OR FOUR SMART, INTELLIGENT BOYS can make money by selling the PROGRESS on the streets, at the depots and on the cars. Apply at
Oct 10—tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WANTED

A GOOD GRIST MILLER OVER FIFTY YEARS OF age. Apply to
Oct 21-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

LEAD WANTED.

$2.00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 6-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

LOST,

ON THE STREET, BETWEEN MY RESIDENCE and the Grave Yard, on Sunday afternoon, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, for which a liberal reward will be paid if left at the Progress office or returned to me.
Oct 17-tf MRS. C. P. PENNINGTON.

### CITY OF RALEIGH.

*Mayor*—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

*Western Ward*—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

*Middle Ward*—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

*Eastern Ward*—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

*Town Constables*—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

*Captain*—C. H. Horton.

*Watchmen*—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ Thirty cents for Rags.—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

The following are the rates charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE, EIGHT LINES, OR LESS,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One day | $3 00 | | |
| Two days | [illegible] | One week | $18 00 |
| Three days | 9 00 | Three weeks | 36 00 |
| Four days | 12 00 | One month | 54 00 |
| Five days | 15 00 | Two months | 77 00 |

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

### OUR ONLY TERMS.

*SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.*

The following terms of subscription to the PROGRESS, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily paper, six months | $25.00 |
| " " Three months | 15.00 |
| " " One month | 5.00 |
| Weekly paper, three months | 6 00 |
| " " six months | 10.00 |

To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

65 SACKS OF PRIME VIRGINIA SALT, OR WILL exchange one bushel of Salt for three bushels of NEW CORN, both Corn and Salt delivered at my Mills, on Neuse River.
Oct 1?-d tf W. F. RICHARDSON

200 BAGS COTTON FOR SALE

I WILL SELL 200 BAGS COTTON OF GOOD quality, delivered at any point on the North Carolina Railroad. G. W. SWEPSON.
Oct 29-6t Haw River P. O., N. C.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH of sufficient capacity for a large family. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON.
Oct 18-tf

FOR SALE.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE IN SUMS to suit purchasers.
Oct 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.
MILLER & RICHARDSON.
Sept 26-tf

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. M. TOWLES'.
Sept 23-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. Also new N. C 6 per cent. Bonds.
Sept. 10-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
Bullion and Coin.
Confederate Bonds.
Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY AT Progress office. Sept 19-tf

FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES OF STOCK IN BANK OF CAPE Fear.
Sept 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury
Dr D F Summey, Ashville
Dr W A Collett, Morganton
Dr J W Allison, Statesville
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte
Mr Edward Hege, Salem
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville
E Murray & Co Wilmington
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for the Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 31-d&w1m Surgeon General N. C.

Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Greensboro Patriot, People's Press, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News, copy one month.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, }
Raleigh, June 9, 1864. }

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richinga[illegible] Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNces himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April 1861 and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of [illegible]

October 25-dtd W. J. S[illegible]

Confederate, Conservative, Fayetteville [illegible] Wilmington Journal, and Salisbury Watchman please copy and send accounts to W. J. S., Raleigh.

$60 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES, near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, [illegible] year old last spring; has a white [illegible] tail and [illegible] trimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.

Oct 6-d4t&w2m* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to

Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1864.

### WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of [illegible] by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for [illegible] to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

[illegible]—[illegible] of Georgia.

Judging from the tone of the Georgia press and the [illegible] of her public men, there can be no doubt about the fact that the people of Georgia are for an immediate effort for peace by negotiation. The leading [illegible] all agree that peace cannot come by fighting, and that sooner or later we must end the struggle by negotiation, mutual concession and compromise; and the press of the State is largely on the side of the principles set forth and the plan suggested in the admirable letter of Mr. Boyce.

The peace men of Georgia, like the peace men here, are told that the enemy are not ready yet to negotiate with us; that we must fight on till they are in a better temper, &c.; but men of common sense will ask themselves if the chance to negotiate an honorable and favorable peace will be better after six or twelve months more of fighting and exhaustion, than now; and if much better terms could not have been had twelve or eighteen months ago than now. War, like everything else engaged in by man, is a matter of fact business, and boasted speeches, ridiculous predictions and passionate threats never change results, and the sooner the parties to a struggle can bring themselves to survey the field with calmness and practical reason, the better. The people of Georgia, and elsewhere, remember the promises that have been made and broken; and they see day by day usurpations of the authorities [illegible] them and what they have, and they want peace. Not only do they want peace but they want liberty with it—that liberty which shall protect person and property and make none but reasonable and just exactions for the support of government.

Congress is to meet next Monday, and many of the State Legislatures will soon assemble, and if those servants of the people will honestly consult the interests and wishes of those who have clothed them with power, instead of devising ways by which the few remaining white men may be put in the field, and discussing the propriety of arming the slaves for the [illegible] of their masters, they will act as men and as statesmen, and demand that an earnest, determined effort be made for peace. We must negotiate with the enemy sometime, and it is folly to stand upon punctilio; for the sooner we commence the sooner shall we stop the effusion of blood and the better will be the terms of settlement. The Yankees will never get all they demand by fighting, nor shall we ever get all we desire by [illegible], and this being so every motive of humanity and sound policy should induce both parties to desire that negotiations should commence at once. The idea that we must wait for them to lay aside their arms and make overtures to us will end in our ruin and subjugation, if persisted in; and equally absurd is the thought that we cannot, consistently with our self-respect, approach them, directly, on the subject of peace.

Unless the wisdom of Congress and of the State Legislatures shall devise some plan by which the war may be stopped and peace restored, by spring, it does not require the spirit of prophecy to see that we are a ruined people.

We copy the following letter from the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* to show how the propositions of Mr. Boyce are received in Georgia:

*Hon. W. W. Boyce's Letter.*—The [illegible] letter of the Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, to the President [illegible]

Four years of [illegible] have [illegible] the land with blood. [illegible]

For one, I say "blessed are the peace makers," and thank Mr. Boyce for his [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] was [illegible] having six hundred pounds sterling in gold [illegible] his person.

There are but 2,247 [illegible] in the State of Alabama.

The Richmond *Sentinel* declares in favor of [illegible] in the hands of our slaves to fight for [illegible], when the necessity shall arise to make it necessary, but thinks the discussion of the subject premature and unwise. And such are the arguments in favor of all the new-fangled notions conceived at Richmond. Unwise to discuss them! Fold your hands, place yourself and all you have at the disposal of your rulers, shut your eyes and let the machine roll! Such are the arguments, and if a [illegible] man stops to enquire if there is any danger of [illegible] the [illegible] or the [illegible] being [illegible] in the d—— Davy Jones' locker, he is admonished that he had better support the government. Would it not be well for our people to realize that the government is one thing, and that those persons whom they have selected to attend to its operations, for a limited season only, are another, or other things?

Soldiers' Graves.—Would it not be highly proper for our [illegible] to inscribe, in a durable manner, the names of soldiers dying in our midst upon the headboards of their resting places? We have [illegible] to great neglect in this matter.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

Yes, this could be easily done, and it would be some consolation to the relatives and friends, hereafter, to know the spot where the loved and lost take the long sleep. But how can we expect heartless officials who exhibit so little feeling for the soldier while living, to care for him or his memory when dead? There are bright, honorable exceptions, here and elsewhere, we know, but the fever prevalent demoralization is rendering the hearts of the great majority callous and indifferent.

The New York *News*, a paper that did much to help get up the war and which has done much to keep it going, is now arguing to prove that Southern slaves will prove excellent material from which to recruit the Southern army. The original secessionists and disunionists, of both sections, seem to have but one object, and that is to keep the war going. Would to God, that all others could be withdrawn and they alone be left to fight it out.

### The News.

Up to 9 o'clock last night we had not received a word of war news from any quarter. Rain fell during the day and last night it came in torrents. If general it [illegible] interfere to some extent with military operations.

Whatever may be received before going to press will be found in the telegraphic column.

## WAR NEWS.

### HOOD AND SHERMAN.

A Georgia paper says the Secretary of War has lifted the embargo and that telegraphic news will be again renewed from Hood's army. We have only to express the wish that it be more truthful and reliable than heretofore. We give such news from Hood's army as we can find in the Southern papers:

The Selma *Reporter* has the following:

Gadsden, Oct. 22, 1864.—There has been a brisk stir at this place during the past eight days. The army under Hood, composed of Cheatham's, Lee's and Stuart's corps, reached here on Tuesday and Wednesday. Gens. Hood and Beauregard arrived with them. Hood left with the army for the Tennessee Valley Friday morning.—The supply trains have been passing through from Blue Mountain about ten days.

The enemy under Kilpatrick are thirteen miles distant on the North side of the Coosa river.—Wheeler is fighting them daily. They are trying to reach this place to destroy our wagon trains. Wheeler holds them in check. It is quite probable they will be in this part of the State as soon as the supply trains have all passed, and a raid will be made upon Blue Mountain and perhaps other points on the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad in a few days.

The army was never in finer spirits. They all received new clothes here and went off for the Valley of the Tennessee rejoicing. A great many accumulated things were left strewn through the woods; several of the citizens here have spent the whole day with wagons collecting them. I witnessed a large mess chest opened; it contained a full supply of crackers, pot ware, &c., etc.

The trains of which I spoke above are bringing supplies from Blue Mountain to the army, crossing the Coosa river on pontoons at this place.

The enemy, under Kilpatrick, are near Round Mountain, thirteen miles from here. Wheeler is eleven miles.

Gen. Beauregard is here yet, and perhaps will remain until the trains have all passed out of danger.

Under the head of "on dit" the Columbus *Sun*, of yesterday, says: We understand that a letter has been received from a very high official in Gen. Hood's army, which states that the army crossed the Tennessee river at Gunter's Landing, and was then at Tuscumbia. The general impression seems to be that Hood will move on Nashville, while many suppose that the theatre of operations will be transferred to the old battle ground around Corinth.

The *Chronicle and Sentinel* reports that the body of Federal foragers who had been for some days stealing from the citizens in the upper edge of Newton county, near Conyers, have returned to Atlanta. They ran a mill for several days, and loaded several hundred wagons with forage, furniture, bedding, etc., with which they said they intended to fix up good winter quarters.—The advance guard of a force of Confederate cavalry is said to have had something to do with their hurried return.

### A LETTER FROM HOOD'S FRONT.

The following letter is from a correspondent of the *Southern Confederacy*:

Blue Mountain, Oct. 24th.

I wrote you day before yesterday, an account of the movement of our army from Gadsden towards the Tennessee river. I am happy to state that the movement so far had been unattended with any of those [illegible] which [illegible] of [illegible], and Sherman's cavalry will have to hurry up if they expect to keep up with our rear.

It is said that Sherman left Summerville on the 18th en route with his whole army, across the mountainous country separating him from Gunter's Landing, for the purpose of anticipating any movement of Hood in that direction.

If such is the case, it will make but very little difference to Beauregard and Hood, who have an eye at any rate upon the route via Tuscumbia and Florence, pursuing which they will not be obliged to cross Sand Mountain, and will have better roads and a more productive country to forage upon.

One thing you may rely upon, our army is bound for Middle Tennessee, and it will go there in spite of anything Sherman can do with his seven army corps. General Thomas is reported at Bridgeport with one corps, while one corps remained behind to garrison Atlanta. Mentioning Atlanta, reminds me that there is a report here to-day, coming from a courier, en route for headquarters, that Atlanta had been evacuated, and that our troops now occupied it. I trust it is so.

Some fifty prisoners, captured upon a railroad train near Marietta, a few days since, by Jackson's cavalry, arrived here to-day. They consist mostly of men whose time of service had expired. They state that there was eighteen thousand troops in Atlanta, with fully forty days rations on hand—that the city has been splendidly fortified upon the south side, and the old defences upon the north side considerably strengthened. Everything is being moved away from this section, to the new field of operations, and you will not hear from me perhaps for some time again, as I have ordered my horse to be saddled and ready in the morning for another long jaunt.

The following is a partial list of negro soldiers captured at Dalton on the 11th inst.

The total number was six hundred and fifty, not 850 as I previously reported. Of these quite a large number were turned over to officers in the army for body servants and will be fed and clothed until such time as their owners may need them. Three hundred and fifty of them were sent to Jacksonville for the purpose of working upon fortifications at that place, but in consequence of a rumored raid from Edward's Ferry, were sent down to Oxford five miles below this place for further transportation South.

A complete list of those captured is on file at the office of the Provost Marshal General of the army of Tennessee, but in consequence of the army being on the move I was unable to abstract it. I send the list as far as I was able to get, trusting that it may prove of benefit to some of your numerous readers. I rode down to their camp yesterday (Sunday) afternoon and was not a little amused at the novel sight it presented.

It was nearly sunset when I first got a glimpse of them, huddled around large fires in a deserted field just outside the limits of the village of Oxford.

There they stood, crouched around the blazing logs, their ebony faces peering out from beneath Yankee caps, with that peculiar ludicrous expression which you can imagine would be upon the countenance of a cornfield negro, turned soldier.

Their long tailed blue coats and pants, hung on the frames unaccustomed to such gear, gave them the appearance of so many straw stuffed effigies. As the day began to melt into twilight, and the breeze came sweeping in chilly blasts from the mountain, the darkies crowded closer and closer until around the burning logs preparations commenced for supper.

The corn meal was mixed in the caps which they wore, and pitched it into the ashes to bake, while not a few of them devoured the dough without it being cooked.

There was no singing or laughing, nor do I think I saw a smile upon the face of a single one in the crowd.

The faces all seemed pinched and emaciated with fatigue and hunger, and altogether presented a most desolate picture.

How different from a crowd of some two hundred home darkies who encamped near by, belonging to the post. These were engaged in singing camp-meeting songs or indulging in the interim in loud peals of laughter, such as none but happy, contented Southern negroes can perpetrate. Of the six hundred and fifty negroes captured only six escaped on the route to Oxford.

We omit the list of negroes as it would not be interesting to our readers.

North Carolina was represented as follows: Gus, belonging to Jessie Rayburn, of Cherokee county, and Peter and Aleck, to Allen Davidson, of the same county.

### THE TENNESSEE NOT CROSSED—SPECULATIONS.

The Charleston *Mercury* of Monday says:

If the Confederate forces under Generals Beauregard are competent to cope successfully with the army of Sherman, then it seems to us better that the battle should be fought in Alabama rather than in Tennessee—on the south side of the Tennessee river, rather than on the north side. Defeat Sherman first, and there will be little difficulty in crossing the river, and little danger in marching on Nashville and Chattanooga. Sherman would have to make his escape out of a hostile country, short of supplies, with a wide stream at his back—and there are no iron clad gunboats east of the Muscle Shoals to cover a retreat, if we are not mistaken. He would not have the nucleus of an intact army upon which to rally reinforcements. The country would lie at our feet.

But if our troops in North Alabama are not numerous enough to meet and defeat Sherman's forces, to cross over into Tennessee appears to us a piece of strategy fraught with some hazard. Sherman, having the advantage of communicating fully with his interior posts, and of drawing troops and ammunition and [illegible], might place Generals Beauregard and Hood in a position of greater peril than that of Gen. Lee in the movements culminating in the retreats from Sharpsburg and from Gettysburg. The army of the West has never been so well in hand as that of the East, and the Tennessee River has no fords for re-crossing.

The idea of recruiting our army in Tennessee is good, provided we go there in the right way, inspiring confidence and [illegible] peace and [illegible] of a week or two, [illegible] would do much more harm than good, would chill the [illegible] and [illegible] the desponding and weak.

A Macon dispatch tells us that, instead of crossing the Tennessee River as projected, our army has fallen back to Gadsden, and that Sherman is at Gainesville. General Johnston would probably, if let alone, have defeated Sherman before Atlanta, with a prospect of destroying him. If our people will now take their places in the front under Beauregard and Hood, Sherman can be overwhelmed, and the redemption of Tennessee will follow. We learn, on good authority, that there are upwards of ten thousand skulkers belonging to the Confederate army now in South Carolina. Other States are worse. Can not our women drive them out?

### VIRGINIA.

### PETERSBURG—THE LATE FIGHT.

The *Express* of Wednesday says:

A number of deserters came into our lines yesterday, embracing every branch of the Federal service—infantrymen, cavalrymen and marines. The former report that the Yankee army was exceedingly demoralized on their recent retreat from the Boydton Plank road, Grant's official statements to the contrary, notwithstanding. They also state that every available team with the army was used to carry away such of the wounded as could not walk, and that many of them were so crowded as to render their condition anything but comfortable.

It is very evident that Grant made this advance with the expectation of fighting a great and successful battle, as he came with all of his best corps commanders, and largely supplied with provisions and conveniences for his wounded. Twenty-five or thirty thousand men are a heavy force to make a simple reconnoissance.—That they did not fight as well as might be expected from their numbers, is fully substantiated by the fact that two or three small brigades of Confederates broke through their thick lines and pierced beyond the centre of their position. An additional attacking force of two more such brigades, would have caused the rout and capture of half the Yankee army, with Grant in the bargain.

Grant, in his official dispatch, claims the capture of several government teams loaded with supplies from Stony Creek. They happened to be four teams belonging to the Southern railroad company, en route to Stony Creek, and loaded with coal and two thousand pounds of bacon.—The coal and bacon were thrown out on the road side, and wounded Yankees crowded into the wagons and hurried off to the rear. Our soldiers subsequently recovered the bacon, and have no doubt enjoyed many a hearty meal of it since.

Beyond all doubt, the Yankees were worse whipped and more thoroughly demoralized in this battle than in any other of the war. Every evidence betokens it, and a little more vigor on our side, would not only have made it one of the most brilliant victories for us, but would have swept half of the opposing force from the field.

The handsome little affair of Sunday night, in which Mahone so effectually relieved a half a mile of the enemy's picket line, is still the theme of much conversation. But for the simple fact that some of the prisoners escaped in the darkness and gave information of the manner in which things were working at the front, some two or three more miles of this picket line would have been swept so clean, that not a Yankee would have been left to tell the tale of so mysterious a disappearance. So stealthily did our men pounce upon them, that not until some of the enemy were taken by the arm and told to surrender that the fearful truth broke upon them that they were prisoners.

We have nothing to report from the front this morning. Every thing was remarkably quiet along the entire lines yesterday, and the report of arms was scarcely heard.

## CITY AND STATE NEWS.

New Advertisements.—Johnson & Schaffter—Richardson's Southern Almanac, for 1865.

Attention Citizens—Raleigh Mutual Relief and Benevolent Association.

Nurse and House Girl Wanted.

Deaths by Yellow Fever in Newbern.—The *Confederate* has been furnished with a list of the deaths of citizens of Newbern, by yellow fever, up to the 24th of October. We subjoin the names of those not heretofore published, viz: Mrs. Bradford Gatlin, Capt. P. Hale, wife and daughter, Wm. Hutchins, wife and child, Mrs. Jas. W. Bryan, James Hurtt and Libbie Hurtt, children of B. Hurtt, Mrs. John Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. B. Cowlis, Mrs. E. Lee, Mrs. Suydam, George Miller, Mrs. Price, Evan Williams of Kinston, George Cooper, Wm. Masters, Mr. Wolf (Baker,) Mr. Carrow, G. Bason, Mrs. Jane Street and two children, Mrs. B. Oliver, Jas. Roberts, wife, daughter, sister, and her daughter, Mrs J. Slade, Hugh Dudley, Mrs. Susan Allen, Mrs. Julia Scott and child, Mrs. Sarah Smith and two children, Council B. Wood, Mr. John Osgood, Sam. Salis, jr., Mrs. Kittie Hurtt, Miss Sidney Rice.

Several persons from other counties have died; and several other persons who have been reported dead, it turns out to be untrue—B. Oliver, and J. A. Suydam are two of them.

The Fire in Wilmington.—The *Journal* of Monday gives the following account of the disastrous fire there on Saturday night:

The fire on Saturday night last originated in the stables of Mr. B. G. Worth, in the southern part of town. The fire occurred about half past 9 o'clock, in the loft of the stables above mentioned, and soon spread to the adjoining outbuildings which were very close to the dwelling of Capt. C. D. Ellis on Second Street, then to the building owned by the estate of H. P. Russell and occupied by Capt. N. Schenck, on Mulberry street, then to a building owned by Cna's Craig, but occupied by Geo. Waddell, a free negro, on Mulberry street.

The above buildings were all valuable, and were totally consumed, together with every outbuilding on the lots.

Mr. Worth lost his kitchen, and it was only by the [illegible] that his dwelling, as well as others, were saved.

We have estimated the loss of property by the fire at [illegible], rated at prices ruling this year. This is for building and [illegible]. We do not learn that much furniture was destroyed, in fact there was not much in the buildings except in that of Capt. Schenck, who got all out, but of course more or less damaged. Mrs. Russell is probably the heaviest loser, as to amount.

It may be proper here to call the attention of the authorities to the importance of keeping up a thorough and efficient organization of the fire companies.

We have no desire to reflect upon the course the military authorities have lately pursued with regard to our fire companies, but it does really appear to us, in a reasonable point of view, that they should not be [illegible] duties which they have [illegible] to perform. It is not [illegible] to suppose any men can perform two or more duties at the same time, and we have no doubt if the matter should be properly presented to those who have the authority, that our fire companies would be enabled to perform much more efficient duty in that capacity than they are now able to perform.

We wish it distinctly understood that we find no fault with those who have control of these men. We only allude to the matter in order to correct a mistake which we think the authorities labor under.

Supreme Court Decisions.—In addition to the decisions that have been published by us, the following cases were decided at the recent sitting of the Supreme Court:

*In the matter of McDaniel.*—A substitute, who becomes such after he was fifty years old, is not entitled to a discharge on account of his principal having been called into service.

*In the matter of Fort.*—One who works fifteen able-bodied hands, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, is not entitled to exemption, if one of the hands be a free negro—all the hands must be slaves.

The fifteen hands must have been within the ages of sixteen and fifty, on the 1st day of January, 1864. It is not sufficient if one or more of them have become sixteen since that time.

A farmer having less than fifteen hands, who is detailed to work upon certain terms, is liable to have his detail revoked, and to be called into active service, the government surrendering his bond to him.

A foreigner, who comes to reside in the State for a longer or shorter time, and who does reside here thirty days, is liable to perform military service in the Home Guards.

It was decided by Judge Battle, with the concurrence of the other Judges, that a Warden of the poor is exempt from conscription.

Ex-Senator Hammond, of South-Carolina, lies dangerously ill at his residence near Augusta.

To be Hung.—A Greensboro' paper says:

Jesse Conrad, the freeman of color, who w convicted of having committed the crime of rap was on Thursday condemned to be hung by Judge French. The day of his execution is Friday, the 25th of November next. The crim was committed in the county of Randolph. N person was ever executed on the gallows in th county. Such has not been the case in ours but most of the men, who have suffered th extreme penalty of the law here, had their cas moved to this county for trial. We think of four or five in our recollection, not one who com mitted the crime in the limits of this county.

Confidence in the Currency.—Real esta holders in Charlotte as in Raleigh, must hav unbounded confidence in the currency and t success of our cause. The *Times* of Wedne day says:

A small house, with four rooms, was rent yesterday at auction for $1,700.

The Fall of Plymouth.—The Wilmington *Jou nal* of Wednesday says:

Our readers will be sorry to see the news fro Plymouth, N. C., received yesterday by telegra We are in hopes that our people lost few prison and little material.

We looked for the fall of Plymouth after the Ya had succeeded in blowing up the Albemarle. O force there was no doubt small on hand, and of cou perfectly insignificant on water. Somehow, we dou whether the people of that section of the State ha felt any confidence in our ability to hold Plymou and the lower Roanoke country, and hence their disposition to take an active part in favor of Confederate cause.

We may expect at any day to hear of an atta being made upon the town of Washington, Beau co., on the Pamlico. In truth, that unfortunate to is pretty much ruined already, and can't be much m injured even by Yankee barbarism and spite.

Fashionable circles in London are excited at announcement that Lady Grey has joined the Cath Church.

Hon. Seaton Grantland, formerly a member the United States Congress from Georgia, died a days since. He was a native of Richmond, Va.

### DIED,

In this city, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 1st, LIZ BRANDON, only daughter of the Hon. D. M. Barrin aged 13 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the rents on Friday morning, November 4th, at 10 o'cl The friends of the family are invited to attend.

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Nov 4-dtf